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INVENTOR(S): Kenneth W. Crangel, et al.

CONFIRMATION NO: 1250

SERIAL NO: 09/694,546

GROUP ART UNIT: 2173

FILED: October 23, 2000

EXAMINER: Cao H. Nguyen

SUBJECT: DIRECT PRINTING OF CONTENTS OF A UNIVERSAL
RESOURCE LOCATOR

COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

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Technology Center 2100

SIR:

APPEAL BRIEF

Appellant herein sets forth his reasons and arguments for appealing
the Examiner's final rejection of claims in the above-identified case.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

This Patent Application has been assigned to Hewlett-Packard
Development Company, L.P., a Texas Limited Partnership having its
principal place of business in Houston, Texas.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellant is aware of no related appeals or interferences.

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STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1 through 20 are extant in the case.

Claims 1 through 20 are rejected.

The appealed claims are claims 1 through 20.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

After the final rejection, Appellant filed a Response to Office Action dated September 10, 2003. In the Response to Office Action, no amendments were made to the claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A Universal Resource Locator (URL) address is an Internet address. URL addresses are used to access resources (URL pages) on the Internet. See the Specification at page 1, lines 11 through 19. The present invention provides for a convenient shortcut that allows efficient printing of a URL page. See the Specification at page 4, lines 1 and 2.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a URL page (13,23,43) is printed by a computing system (51). When a reference to a URL address is dragged and dropped upon a print icon (40), the URL page (13,23,43) is accessed from the Internet. The URL page (13,23,43) is then printed on a printer (52). See Figure 2 and the Specification at page 5, line 25 through page 6, line 8.

When the URL page (13,23,43) is accessed and printed, the URL page (13,23,43) is not displayed to a user of the computing system (51). See the

Specification at page 2, lines 10 and 11. The reference to the URL address can be the URL address itself or any label or other combination of characters that is used to identify the URL address. See the Specification at page 5, lines 11 through 17.

In one preferred embodiment of the present invention, when the URL page (13,23,43) is unchanged from a time when the URL page (13,23,43) was previously printed by the computing system (51), the user of the computing system (51) is notified and given an opportunity to cancel printing. See Figure 6, Figure 7 and the Specification at page 8, line 22 through page 9, line 8.

For example, the reference to the URL address is dragged from a subscription list (14) available as part of a resource utilized by a print delivery Internet site. See Figure 2 and the Specification at page 5, line 21 through page 6, line 2. Alternatively, the reference to the URL address is dragged from URL addresses listed in a user-generated file (24,44). For example, URL addresses listed in a user-generated file (24,44) may be selected from a browser history window (34,44) or a browser history file (44). The reference to the URL address can also be dragged directly from URL addresses listed in a browser history window (34,44) or a browser history file (44). See Figures 3 and 4 and the Specification at page 6, line 9 through page 7 line 5.

Alternatively, the reference to the URL address can be contained within a URL print icon (40) or contained within a browser shortcut icon on the desktop (10). Unless the URL addresses are moved directly from an open browser window, it is not necessary for the browser to be open or any

browser window to be open when the printing is performed. See Figure 5 and the Specification at page 8, lines 9 through 13.

In an alternative method for printing a URL page (13,23,43), when a reference to the URL address for the URL page (13,23,43) is dragged and dropped upon a desktop (10) for a computing system (51), a special icon (40) representing the URL page (13,23,43) address is created on the desktop (10). Upon a user performing a function to activate the special icon (40), the URL page (13,23,43) is printed. See Figure 5 and the Specification at page 7, line 6 through page 8, line 8.

For example, the special icon (40) is activated by double clicking on the special icon (40). Alternatively, the special icon (40) is activated by dragging and dropping the special icon (40) on a print icon (40). The special icon (40) can also be activated by selecting the special icon (40) and then selecting a print command from a menu or using short-cut keys on the keyboard. See the Specification at page 8, lines 9 through 13.

ISSUES PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

The following issue is presented for review:

(1) whether under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) claims 1 through 20 are unpatentable over USPN 5,724,595 (*Gentner*) in view of USPN 6,008,811 (*McMillan*)

GROUPING OF CLAIMS

The claims 1 through 20 do not stand or fall together. The claims 1 through 20 are divided into four groups. The first group contains claims 1, 3 through 7, 16 and 18 through 20. The second group contains claims 2 and 17. The third group contains claims 8, 9, 11 through 13 and 19. The fourth group contains claims 10 and 20.

In the argument section below, Appellant points out why the claims of each group are separately patentable. In short, each of the independent claims sets out subject matter that is not disclosed or suggested by the cited art. The broadest claim in each grouping of claims sets out a different combination of elements than the broadest claim in each of the other groups. Each group of claims is therefore separately patentable over the cited prior art.

ARGUMENT

A. Overview Specifying Errors in the Rejection of the Claims

The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has set forth a methodology for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Specifically, three basic criteria must be met.

First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

See MPEP 706.02 (j).

Appellant believes the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness because none of the cited references discloses or suggests the limitations set out in the claims.

Below, Appellant discusses limitations in the broadest claim in each claim group that are not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner*, *McMillan* or a combination of *Gentner* and *McMillan*. On the basis of this, Appellant believes the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Since there is no *prima facie* case of obviousness, Appellant believes all the claims in the case should be allowable.

B. Brief Description of *Gentner*

Gentner discloses a simple method for creating hypertext links. When a user wishes to create a link to a target document, the mouse cursor is moved over the drag target in the control area of the target window and the select button on the mouse is pressed. The title and URL of the target hypertext page are stored in a memory buffer. See column 3, lines 35 through 39. When the user moves the mouse pointer to the desired location on the original hypertext page 12 and releases the mouse button 44, the title of the target page is inserted into the text of the original page at the location of the mouse pointer and the title of the target page is underlined and shown in a special color (normally blue) to indicate that it is a hypertext link. See column 3, lines 43 through 55.

C. Brief Description of *McMillan*

McMillan discloses a drag and drop metaphors for non-programmable emulation environments. *McMillan* extends the concept of drag and drop metaphors, which are common in a workstation environment, to non-programmable terminals such as 3270 terminals. *McMillan* does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs.

D. Discussion of Group 1 claims (claims 1, 3 through 7, 16 and 18 through 20)

1. Subject matter within independent claim 1 not disclosed by the cited art

Claim 1 sets out a method for printing a URL page by a computing system. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs and so is not concerned with printing a URL page.

Gentner discusses creating hypertext links. However, *Gentner* is not concerned with printing out URL pages.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest printing out URL pages, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest printing out URL pages. Printing out URL pages is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner*.

Step (a) of claim 1, indicates a reference to a URL address is dragged and dropped upon a print icon. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs.

Gentner discusses creating hypertext links. However, the links are to target documents. *Gentner* does not disclose or suggest dropping a URL address on a print icon.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest dropping a URL address on a print icon, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest dropping a URL address on a print icon. Dropping a URL address on a print icon is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* or *Gentner*.

In step (a.1) the URL page is accessed from an Internet network. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs.

In *Gentner*, during a drag and drop operation *the URL page is never accessed*. In *Gentner*, as the result of a drag and drop operation, the *title* of the target page is inserted into the text of the original page at the location of the mouse pointer and the title of the target page is underlined and shown in a special color (normally blue) to indicate that it is a hypertext link. See column 3, lines 43 through 55. However, *Gentner* does not access the URL page itself.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest accessing a URL page during a drag and drop operation, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest accessing a URL page during a drag and drop operation. Accessing a URL page during a drag and drop operation is subject

matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* or *Gentner*.

In substep (a.2) the URL page is printed on a printer. Substep (a.1) and substep (a.2) are performed without displaying the URL page to a user of the computing system. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs.

Gentner is not concerned with printing out URL pages.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest printing out URL pages, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest printing out URL pages. Printing out URL pages is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner*.

The chart below summarizes the limitations of independent claim 1 not found in *McMillan* or *Gentner*.

Subject matter in claim 1	<i>Gentner</i>	<i>McMillan</i>
Preamble: Printing a URL page	Does not disclose printing a URL page	Does not disclose printing a URL page
Step (a): Drag and drop a URL address upon a print icon	Does not disclose drag and drop of a URL address upon a print icon	Does not disclose drag and drop of a URL address upon a print icon
Substep (a.1): Accessing a URL page when a drag and drop is performed	<i>Gentner</i> does not access the URL page upon a drag and drop into a document	<i>McMillan</i> does not discuss accessing a URL page
Substep (a.2): Printing a URL page on a printer	Does not disclose printing a URL page on a printer	Does not disclose printing a URL page on a printer

Essentially none of the pertinent subject matter of claim 1 is disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*. While these references describe some form of drop and drag functionality, neither of these references address any of the issues involved in printing a URL page nor does either reference address what is necessary to implement a drag and drop feature of a URL address over a print icon.

Since none of the disclosed limitations of claim 1 are disclosed in either *Gentner* or *McMillan*, it is clear that any combination of *Gentner* and *McMillan* will not contain these limitations. These limitations are only disclosed through Appellant's disclosure and not from *McMillan*, *Gentner* or any combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner*.

Appellant believes it is clear that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. That is, the Examiner has failed to satisfy the third criteria for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness that states: "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations."

2. Errors made by the Examiner in the stated rationale for the Rejection

The Examiner has cited *Gentner* at column 3, lines 27 through 65 and *McMillan* at column 3, lines 6 through 50 as disclosing the elements of claim 1. However, these sections do not disclose the pertinent features of claim 1 as discussed above.

For example, at column 3, lines 27 through 65, *Gentner* discusses a simple method for creating hypertext links. When a user wishes to create a

link to a target document, the mouse cursor is moved over the drag target in the control area of the target window and the select button on the mouse is pressed. The title and URL of the target hypertext page are stored in a memory buffer. See column 3, lines 35 through 39. When the user moves the mouse pointer to the desired location on the original hypertext page 12 and releases the mouse button 44, the title of the target page is inserted into the text of the original page at the location of the mouse pointer and the title of the target page is underlined and shown in a special color (normally blue) to indicate that it is a hypertext link. See column 3, lines 43 through 55.

As discussed above, the drop and drag functionality disclosed by *Gentner* fails to address any of the special particular features involved in printing a URL page as set out in claim 1. For example, as discussed above, *Gentner* does not disclose or suggest accessing a URL page from an Internet network as set out in substep (a.1) of claim 1.

Likewise, *McMillan* at column 3, lines 6 through 50 discloses a method for drag/drop semantics being specified in a scripting language. In this section, *McMillan* gives the example of a host customer database record interacting with a workstation printer object to cause the customer profile to be printed. See column 3, lines 23 through 25.

However, as discussed above, the drop and drag functionality disclosed by *McMillan* fails to address any of the special particular features involved in printing a URL page as set out in claim 1. For example, as discussed above, *McMillan* does not disclose or suggest accessing a URL page from an Internet network as set out in substep (a.1) of claim 1.

a. Response to the Examiner's Argument discussing motivation for combining references

The Examiner has asserted the following:

In response to applicant's argument on pages 6-10 that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teaching of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See the Office Action dated July 14, 2003 (Paper Number 4) at page 4, lines 5 through 9.

Appellant is not asserting that there is no suggestion to combine the references. Rather, Appellant has shown that none of the cited references or combination of the references disclose or suggest the limitations set out in the claims. That is, there are limitations set out in the claims that are not disclosed or suggested by either of the references and thus not disclosed or suggested by any combination of the references. The person of ordinary skill in the art is not presumed to know information which is not disclosed or suggested in the prior art. *Ex Parte Kranz*, 19 U.S.P.Q.2d 1216, 1218 (B.P.A.I. 1990).

As discussed above, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has set forth a methodology for establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. The third criteria states that "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations."

In this case, the references, whether considered alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Above,

Appellant particularly pointed out claim limitations that are not disclosed or suggested by any of the cited references, whether considered alone or in combination.

b. Response to the Examiner's Argument discussing attacking the references individually

The Examiner has also asserted the following:

In response to applicant's argument on pages 8-11 against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references.

See the Office Action dated July 14, 2003 (Paper Number 4) at page 4, lines 16 through 18.

Appellant is not attacking the references individually. Rather, Appellant has shown that none of the cited references or combination of the references disclose or suggest the limitations set out in the claims. That is, there are limitations set out in the claims that are not disclosed or suggested by either of the references and thus not disclosed or suggested by any combination of the references.

This is not a matter of arguing against the references individually. Rather, Appellant has merely demonstrated that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Because the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103 are in error. See *Ex parte Wolters and Kuypers*, 214 U.S.P.Q. 735 (PTO Bd. App. 1979).

E. Discussion of Group 2 claims (claims 2 and 17)

1. Subject matter within dependent claim 2 not disclosed by the cited art

Claim 2, dependent on claim 1, sets out that when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was previously printed by the computing system, the user of the computing system is notified and given an opportunity to cancel printing. This is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner*, *McMillan* or any combination of *Gentner* and *McMillan*.

2. Errors made by the Examiner in the stated rationale for the Rejection

The Examiner has cited *McMillan* at column 5, lines 1 through 37 as disclosing the subject matter of claim 2. See the Office Action dated July 14, 2003 (Paper Number 4) at page 3, lines 11 through 14.

At column 5, lines 1 through 37, *McMillan* describes cancellation of a drag operation when the translated mouse coordinates do not match of the position of any objects specified in a script. This is completely unrelated to the subject matter set out in claim 2.

For example, claim 2 sets out the following conditional phrase: “when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was previously printed by the computing system”. *McMillan* at column 5, lines 1 through 37 does not mention URL pages, printing of URL pages, nor checking whether a particularly URL page has been changed or unchanged from any particular time.

Claim 2 set out “notifying the user of the computing system and giving the user of the computing system an opportunity to cancel printing.” *McMillan* at column 5, lines 1 through 37 does not mention giving any notice to the user of a computing system, nor giving the user of a computing system an opportunity to cancel a printing process.

F. Discussion of Group 3 claims (claims 8, 9, 11 through 13 and 19)

1. Subject matter within independent claim 8 not disclosed by the cited art

Claim 8 sets out a method for printing a URL page by a computing system. This is subject matter not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs and so is not concerned with printing a URL page.

Gentner discusses creating hypertext links. However, *Gentner* is not concerned with printing out URL pages.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest printing out URL pages, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest printing out URL pages. Printing out URL pages is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner*.

Step (a) of claim 8 indicates a reference to a URL address is dragged and dropped upon a desktop for the computing system. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs.

Gentner discusses creating hypertext links. However, the links are to target documents. *Gentner* does not disclose or suggest dropping a URL address upon a desktop.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest dropping a URL address on a desktop, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or dropping a URL address on a desktop. Dropping a URL address on a desktop is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* or *Gentner*.

In step (a.1), a special icon representing the URL page address is created on the desktop. This subject matter is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner* or *McMillan*.

McMillan does not discuss the internet, web pages or URLs nor creating a URL page address on a desktop.

In *Gentner*, as the result of a drag and drop operation, the *title* of the target page is inserted into the text of the original page at the location of the mouse pointer and the title of the target page is underlined and shown in a special color (normally blue) to indicate that it is a hypertext link. See column 3, lines 43 through 55. *Gentner* does not disclose or suggest creating a special icon on the desktop.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest creating a special icon on the desktop, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest creating a special icon on the desktop. Creating a special icon on the desktop is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* or *Gentner*.

In step (b), upon a user performing a function to activate the special icon, the URL page is printed. *McMillan* does not disclose or suggest printing URL pages. *Gentner* likewise does not disclose or suggest printing out URL pages.

Since neither *McMillan* nor *Gentner* disclose or suggest printing out URL pages, no combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner* will disclose or suggest printing out URL pages. Printing out URL pages is subject matter disclosed by the present application and not by any combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner*.

Since the limitations of claim 8 are not disclosed in either *Gentner* or *McMillan*, it is clear that any combination of *Gentner* and *McMillan* will not contain these limitations. These limitations are only disclosed through Appellant's disclosure and not from *McMillan*, *Gentner* or any combination of *McMillan* and *Gentner*.

2. Errors made by the Examiner in the stated rationale for the Rejection

The Examiner has cited *Gentner* at column 3, lines 27 through 65 and *McMillan* at column 3, lines 6 through 50 as disclosing the elements of claim 8. However, as discussed above, these sections do not disclose the pertinent features of claim 8.

For example, at column 3, lines 27 through 65, *Gentner* discusses a simple method for creating hypertext links. When a user wishes to create a link to a target document, the mouse cursor is moved over the drag target in the control area of the target window and the select button on the mouse is

pressed. The title and URL of the target hypertext page are stored in a memory buffer. See column 3, lines 35 through 39. When the user moves the mouse pointer to the desired location on the original hypertext page 12 and releases the mouse button 44, the title of the target page is inserted into the text of the original page at the location of the mouse pointer and the title of the target page is underlined and shown in a special color (normally blue) to indicate that it is a hypertext link. See column 3, lines 43 through 55.

As discussed above, the drop and drag functionality disclosed by *Gentner* at column 3, lines 27 through 65 does not disclose the pertinent subject matter of claim 8. For example, there is no disclosure or suggestion in *Gentner* of creating a special icon on the desktop representing a URL page address, as set out in substep (a.1) of claim 8.

Likewise, *McMillan* at column 3, lines 6 through 50 is discussing a method for drag/drop semantics being specified in a scripting language. In this section, *McMillan* gives the example of a host customer database record interacting with a workstation printer object to cause the customer profile to be printed. See column 3, lines 23 through 25.

However, as discussed above, the drop and drag functionality disclosed by *McMillan* fails to address the specific subject matter set out in claim 8. For example, there is no disclosure or suggestion in *McMillan* of creating a special icon on the desktop representing a URL page address, as set out in substep (a.1) of claim 8.

G. Discussion of Group 4 claims (claims 10 and 20)

1. Subject matter within dependent claim 10 not disclosed by the cited art

Claim 10, dependent on claim 8, sets out that when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was previously printed by the computing system, so the user of the computing system is notified and given an opportunity to cancel printing. This is not disclosed or suggested by *Gentner, McMillan* or any combination of *Gentner* and *McMillan*.

2. Errors made by the Examiner in the stated rationale for the Rejection

The Examiner has cited *McMillan* at column 5, lines 1 through 37 as disclosing the subject matter of claim 10. See the Office Action dated July 14, 2003 (Paper Number 4) at page 3, lines 11 through 14.

At column 5, lines 1 through 37, *McMillan* describes cancellation of a drag operation when the translated mouse coordinates do not match of the position of any objects specified in a script. This is completely unrelated to the subject matter set out in claim 10.

For example, claim 10, sets out the following conditional phrase: “when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was previously printed by the computing system”. *McMillan* at column 5, lines 1 through 37 does not mention URL pages, printing of URL pages, nor checking whether a particularly URL page has been changed or unchanged from any particular time.

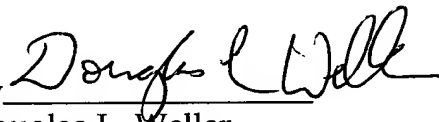
Claim 10 sets out “notifying the user of the computing system and giving the user of the computing system an opportunity to cancel printing.”

McMillan at column 5, lines 1 through 37 does not mention giving any notice to the user of a computing system, nor giving the user of a computing system an opportunity to cancel a printing process.

CONCLUSION

For all the reasons discussed above, Appellant believes the rejection of the claims was in error and respectfully requests that the rejection be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,
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Appendix: Appealed Claims

1. A method for printing a URL page by a computing system, comprising the following steps:

(a) when a reference to a URL address is dragged and dropped upon a print icon performing the following substeps:

(a.1) accessing the URL page from an Internet network (53); and,

(a.2) printing the URL page on a printer;

wherein substep (a.1) and substep (a.2) are performed without displaying the URL page to a user of the computing system.

2. A method as in claim 1 wherein substep (a.2) includes the following substeps:

when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was previously printed by the computing system, so notifying the user of the computing system and giving the user of the computing system an opportunity to cancel printing.

3. A method as in claim 1 wherein in substep (a.1) the reference to the URL address is dragged from a subscription list available as part of a resource utilized by a print delivery Internet site.

4. A method as in claim 1 wherein in substep (a.1) the reference to the URL address is dragged from URL addresses listed in a file.

5. A method as in claim 1 wherein in substep (a.1) the reference to the URL address is dragged from URL addresses listed in a browser history window.

6. A method as in claim 1 wherein in substep (a.1) the reference to the URL address is contained within a URL print icon.

7. A method as in claim 1 wherein in substep (a.1) the reference to the URL address is contained within a browser shortcut icon.

8. A method for printing a URL page by a computing system, comprising the following steps:

(a) when a reference to a URL address for the URL page is dragged and dropped upon a desktop for the computing system, performing the following substep:

(a.1) creating on the desktop a special icon representing the URL page address; and,

(b) upon a user performing a function to activate the special icon, performing the following substep;

(b.1) printing the URL page.

9. A method as in claim 8, wherein substep (b.1) is performed without displaying the URL page to the user of the computing system.

10. A method as in claim 8 wherein substep (b.1) includes the following substeps:

when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was previously printed by the computing system, so notifying the user of the computing system and giving the user of the computing system an opportunity to cancel printing.

11. A method as in claim 8 wherein in step (a) the reference to the URL address is dragged from a subscription list available as part of a resource utilized by a print delivery Internet site.

12. A method as in claim 8 wherein in step (a) the reference to the URL address is dragged from URL addresses listed in a file.

13. A method as in claim 8 wherein in step (a) the reference to the URL address is dragged from URL addresses listed in a browser history window.

14. A method as in claim 8 wherein in step (b) the special icon is activated by double clicking on the special icon.

15. A method as in claim 8 wherein in step (b) the special icon is activated by dragging and dropping the special icon on a print icon.

1 16. Computer readable medium containing software, which when
2 executed performs a method for printing a URL page by a computing system,
3 the method comprising the following steps:

4 (a) when a reference to a URL address is dragged and dropped upon a
5 print icon performing the following substeps:

6 (a.1) accessing the URL page from an Internet network (53); and,

7 (a.2) printing the URL page on a printer;

8 wherein substep (a.1) and substep (a.2) are performed without
9 displaying the URL page to a user of the computing system.

1 17. Computer readable medium as in claim 16 wherein substep (a.2)
2 includes the following substeps:

3 when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was
4 previously printed by the computing system, so notifying the user of the
5 computing system and giving the user of the computing system an
6 opportunity to cancel printing.

1 18. Computer readable medium as in claim 16 wherein in substep (a.1)
2 the reference to the URL address is dragged from one of the following
3 locations:

4 a subscription list available as part of a resource utilized by a
5 print delivery Internet site;

6 URL addresses listed in a file;

7 URL addresses listed in a browser history window;

8 a URL print icon; and,
9 a browser shortcut icon.

1 19. Computer readable medium containing software, which when
2 executed performs a method for printing a URL page by a computing system,
3 the method comprising the following steps:

4 (a) when a reference to a URL address for the URL page is dragged and
5 dropped upon a desktop for the computing system, performing the following
6 substep:

7 (a.1) creating on the desktop a special icon representing the URL
8 page address; and,

9 (b) upon a user performing a function to activate the special icon,
10 performing the following substep;

11 (b.1) printing the URL page.

1 20. Computer readable medium as in claim 19 wherein substep (b.1)
2 includes the following substeps:

3 when the URL page is unchanged from a time when the URL page was
4 previously printed by the computing system, so notifying the user of the
5 computing system and giving the user of the computing system an
6 opportunity to cancel printing.